## PRINEVILLE. C

## Burnett and Bountles.

**VOL. 3**.

Ed. Leader :- Having been requested to state more at length my theory of bounties to farmers, I will, with your permission, do so briefly. In 1816 when Henry Clay in suga- in protecting and encouraging the rated the "American system," he urged its adoption on the ground American farmers in pro using the One world's staple. John BURNER that our manufactures were in their infancy and needed the assistance of the government to get on their recently decided sever feet, and compete with factories bearing upon the liquor of the old world. In 1888 t ment in favor of a hig

based upon the ground,

Infor of Burope, and that that large company has been furnished with class of wage carners are entitled a certificate from the county audistrongest and most effective appeal liquor is to be transported, showin its favor. And whatever may ing that the consignee is legally - be said about it, the doctrine of authorized to sell it. The court Commissioners fastened upon the country. Both forbid the sale of a commodity, Steasurer of the tariff bills before congress after it has been brought into the Assessor the republicans are all based upon right and power to prevent its J. P. Prineville Precinet that idea. If, then, the class of introduction by any one .- Ex. people engaged as operatives in the factories are entitled to be protected against the pauper labor of sion bill becomes a law the annual Europe, the farmers are certainly entitled to protection against the pauper labor of India and the expenditure will be raised to at Monday at 5 A. M.; arrives at Prineville Satur-day at 5 A. M.; arrives at Prineville Saturwhole world. England has paid lavish bounties to encourage the production of wheat in India, and has thereby succeeded in reducing the price of it in the world's markets, so that it cannot be produced at a profit in the United States, as the morgages on the farmers in this country fully attest. The tariff system itself is only another name for bounties. But independent of that, the government in 1832 was paying bounties to the New England fishermen to the 000 pensioners, who receive \$32,amount of a million dollars a year 500,000 annually .- Oregonian for fish caught and for export,

dice the surplus. If "free trade" England can expend millions of dollars to encourage the production of wheat in India, "protection America" ought to expend a portion of its surplus

The U. S. supreme One of the de the validity of a Iowa. forbidding a r

pany to bring interiming the factories sgainst the pauper liquor into that state, unless such to this protection. This is the tor of the county to which the Joint Semator protection seems to be thoroughly holds that power to regulate or County Clerk and the one to be intorduced by state, does not carry with it the Gerone

> The pension list is now \$85,000,-000 a year. If the dependent penpension list to day is almost double the aggregate of Germany, France, Austria and England combined, PRINEVILLE AND HOWARD-LEAVES Prineville on Saturday at a A. M., and returns to Prineville at a r. M. of saturday. Austria and England combined, thrown in. It costs nearly as much to pay it as it does to support that enturday at 0 A. M. returns to Prineville on enturday at 0 P. M. thrown in. It costs nearly as much of England. Our government has spent since the war closed in pensions \$883,400,000. But while our soldier pension list is very large our civil pension list is very small compared with that of any of the great powers of Europe. In France the civil pension list has on it 250,-

which, considering the condition of There is an outcry because sugar the U.S. treasury at that time hands in Louisiana cane fields, as compared with the present and many of them women, get only the number of people en gaged in sixty-five cents a day and their

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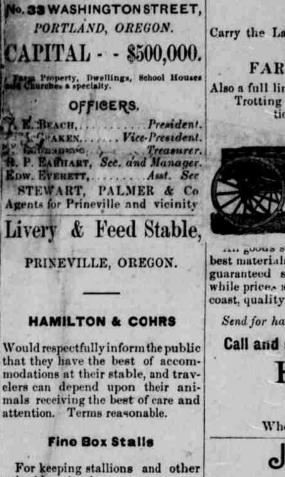
PRINKVILLE AND CAMP POLK-LEAVES Prine ville Wednesday at 6 A. M.; arrives at Prineville fuursday at 9 P. M.

MEETING OF SOCIETIES.

PRINEVILLE LODOR NO. 76 A. F. & A. M. meets starday night before each full moon. T. M. BALDWIN, W.M. A. C. PALNER, Sec. OCHOCO Leber No. 611. O. O. F. meets every OCROCO LODGE No. 221 C. G. T. T

Ocucco Lobus A. O. U. W. No. PRINEVILLE FIRE CONFANY No. 1 mosts rat Monday evening of every month.

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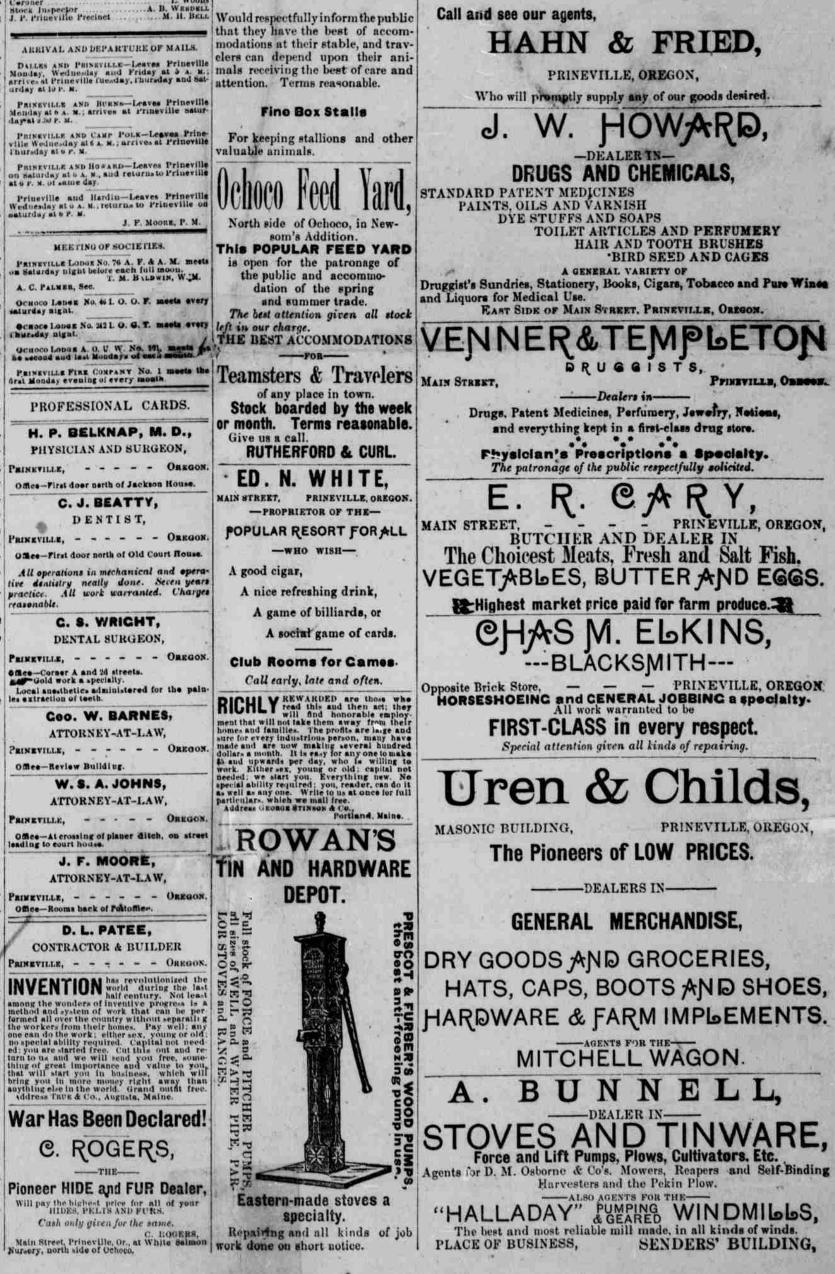
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that business, forms a strong board. Probably the tax on sugar precedent in favor of bounties to is not high enough to protect PRINEVILLE, "American industry." To hear office-First door north of Jackson House. farmers.

Again, in one of the tariff bills to some people talk it would be supbe reported to congress the proposi- posed that laborers working for the tion will be made to pay a bounty production of protected articles of 2 cents per pound for all sugar were getting at least \$20 a day raised in the United States. If and their board. No; "protection" it be right to pay a bounty on is the delusion that the "trickster" sugar, why not pay a bounty on throws to the "tricked."-East Orwheat? So much for precedent. egonian.

If there is any class of people that deserve protection it is the farmers. While some other occupations are maintaining monopolies which weigh heavily on the farmers, they pursue a calling which tends to injure no one.

Their mission is to produce bread for the hungry, (and wealth for the country.) They seek their increase from the soil and the elements of nature, and invoke the aid of the kind seasons for the instant reward of their labor. They have no interest in depressing other industries. And all professions, trades, and even monopolies, which seek to control the highways of commerce, and even the tramps rejoice at the prospect of an abundant harvest. The direct benefit arising from paying a portion of the surplus money now in the treasury to the farmers would be to put it directly in circulation and thus greatly benefit the whole country. It would also stimulate that industry, and instead of receiving six hundred millions of dollars from foreign countries for farm produce, we would receive in a few years double that amount.

There have been other schemes proposed to reduce the surplus. Mr. Blaine proposed to divide it among the states. Gen. Logan was in favor of giving the whisky tax to the school fund. But neither of these plans seems to me to do justice to the men who mainly pro-

